Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 104 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, April 12, 1794. [Whole No. 563.]

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Crukshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793. by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Dito Osnaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

annary 23 m&th—tf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5. d1w w&s1m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office, before the first day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post Master General.

Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

Lost last Night,

Between Second and Seventh streets, a
Red Morrocco Pocket Book,

Containing a few private letters and a bill of exchange, dated Charleston, March ——, drawn by John Minnick on Philip Care, in favor of Sims White, which can be of no use to any one but the owner, whoever has found the same, and will deliver it at Israel Israel's Inn, shall be handsomely rewarded.

April 9. *4t

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearskin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few casks of Claret.

A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
He will have for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22. dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bill of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE persons who undertook to collect the subscription made for the relief of the above unfortunate persons, are requested to complete their returns, where they have not already done it, and to deliver the same, with any balance they may hold, into the hands of the Treasurer, who will receive any subscription which remains uncollected, or any fresh donation. It is hoped instant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of distribution to close their accounts and give further relief to a number of those persons still remaining here, whose situation is truly distressing.

By order of the committee of distribtion,
Robert Smith, Treasurer.

April 9, 1794.

P. S. It is requested the different Printers will for a few days, publish the above.

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donnaldson.

April 4. d1w w&.tf

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Mr. Giles's reply to Mr. W. Smith's observations on the passing of the naval armament bill.

(Continued.)

Mr. Giles observed that it had been said and repeated in the committee that the proposed measure, was *war.* He denied that the measure *in itself* was war, or that it furnished a just cause of war. He believed, however, that it was problematical whether it would eventuate in peace or war; indeed, he remarked, that the crisis of affairs is already such; that whether the measure be adopted or not, he viewed war as a probable event, peace as a possible event; but the point he contended for was, that if the aggressions towards the United States be sufficient to justify reprisal, the exercise of the right does not furnish a just cause of war. The exercise of a right by one nation, can never involve the absurd consequence, of giving another nation the *right* to exercise a *wrong.*

He said that gentlemen on one side of this question seemed to act upon an imaginary, instead of the real state of things, he was not therefore astonished at hearing the committee cautioned against the violation of neutrality.

He did not conceive that the present state of things between the United States and Great Britain would justify the use of the term Neutrality. Neutrality is a term used to signify the relation, in which two nations stand towards each other—Neutrality, therefore requires two parties; either party may destroy the relation of things between the parties. It therefore appeared absurd to him to say that Great Britain was in a state of depredation and war towards the United States—and the United States in a state of neutrality towards Great Britain, It has been said that the United States have not abandoned their neutrality—this is true—but it is no evidence that neutrality exists.—Great Britain has abandoned it for them. He said however, that this was disregarding the substance and entering into a mere cavil about names.

It was not material in his opinion, what name ought to be given to the existing relation of things between the United States and Great-Britain: Whether it was called a state of peace, a state of war, a state of neutrality, a state of reprisal, a state of retortion, or a state of very uncivil conduct on the part of Great Britain; nor did he conceive it material to ascer-

tain, whether there were any intermediate ſtages between a ſtate of peace and a ſtate of war; or in which ſtate the depredations of Great Britain ſhould technically be claſſed: *but one thing was certain and material: that the United States had ſuſtained ſubſtantial wrongs which required a ſubſtantial remedy.* Gentlemen who have regarded names and diſregarded ſubſtances, have alſo been extremely alarmed at the idea of a diſcrimination of conduct by the United States towards foreign nations. A gentleman (Mr. Boudinot) obſerved yeſterday, that the United States had ſuſtained injuries from France and Spain as well as Great Britain, and aſked why there ſhould be any diſcrimination in their favor. Mr. Giles ſaid he was extremely hurt, that the conduct of France ſhould be ſo unneceſſarily and unopportunely arraigned in that Houſe. He ſubmitted it to the gentlemen to ſay, if the United States ſhould be compelled to enter into the war, which was at this moment not an improbable event; whether it would be wiſe to irritate the only nation in the world who could afford them any ſubſtantial aſſiſtance. He ſaid that this conduct was the leſs juſtifiable from the recollection that the conduct of France, was the reſult of neceſſity, and that there was every reaſon to conclude, that the conduct of that nation would be explained in a ſatisfactory manner. But a conſideration mentioned by a gentleman (Mr. Smith, M.) yeſterday, was a concluſive anſwer. The United States owe to France a pecuniary obligation, *as well as one of a more ſacred nature.* This is at all times ſufficient for their indemnification. With reſpect to Spain, if the gentleman would ſhew the injury ſuſtained and point out a fund for indemnification, Mr. Giles declared he would not heſitate a moment to apply it to that object.

But will the gentleman conclude, that becauſe one nation has injured us in a degree, againſt which we have no redreſs; that therefore we ſhall not indemnify ourſelves from a nation which has injured us in the extreme, and againſt which we have the moſt ample redreſs?

He believed the gentleman's coolneſs, his wiſdom and his deliberation could not poſſibly lead him to ſuch a reſult. With reſpect to diſcrimination in the conduct of the United States towards foreign nations, it neceſſarily grew out of the character of the conduct of other nations towards the United States.

To keep France out of the compariſon, let this indiſcriminate conduct, ſo much applauded, be applied to Great Britain and Holland:—Great Britain deſtroys our trade, plunders our property, and to her injuries adds inſults and contempt—Holland engaged in the ſame cauſe, foſters our trade, and reſpects us as a nation. Under theſe circumſtances do gentlemen contend that an indiſcriminate conduct is due to Great Britain and to Holland? Or do they mean to carry this delicate indiſcriminate conduct ſo far as to refuſe to themſelves all redreſs from one nation; becauſe they would wiſh to deal out the ſame conduct to all others, whether they had offended or not? He ſaid that diſcrimination was ſtamped in the front of the conduct of foreign nations towards us; and to make an indiſcriminate return would be the worſt and moſt unjuſt of all diſcriminations. He hoped gentlemen would pardon him, but he could not help thinking that they had carried their ideas upon this ſubject to the moſt fanciful abſurdities. A gentleman (Mr. Smith, S.C.) yeſterday remarked, that of late the condition of war had been much ameliorated as it regards the rights of property, and he thought the amelioration ought to be extended rather than abridged. Mr. Giles declared that he heartily joined him in his wiſhes, that the condition of war would ere long be ameliorated both as it regards property and perſons. He hoped that mankind would ſoon learn more wiſdom than to butcher each other for the amuſement or ſecurity of the privileged orders of the world. From that ſource he believed all wars aroſe, and until the cauſe was baniſhed from the earth, he feared the fatal effects reſulting from it would continue to exiſt. He declared that he ſhould view the baniſhment of the privileged orders from the world, as the ſureſt harbinger of the approach of the millenium. But this is not the happy period of the world—For although the United States are free from this peſt of the human ſpecies in their internal organization; yet the evils, they at this moment experience, ariſe from their external intercourſe with that part of the world which is leſs fortunate. The attack made on the United States at this moment, is an attack upupon property, if there ſhould be a war between the United States and Great Britain; it will be a war of property. Unleſs there ſhould be a ſpecies of madneſs in the nation not to be calculated upon, they cannot think of invaſion and ſubjugation. It is known that the United States cannot make an attack upon Great Britain; and territory and conqueſt with them are no objects. Hence the war will be confined to depredations upon property. This is the moſt diſhonorable ſpecies of warfare, and therefore the more to be regretted. There is this obvious diſtinction however between the United States and Great Britain. With Great Britain, *at leaſt with the privileged orders*, it is matter of choice—with the United States it is matter of compulſion—the United States deſpiſe this mode of warfare—they covet not the property of any nation upon earth, but ſelf-preſervation demands it. They are under the ſtrong hand of a powerful nation, deſpiſing their rights, and regardleſs of juſtice. In this ſtate of things there is but little hope of ſtrengthening the ſacred ties of property—For in the example of Great Britain, her late conduct, can furniſh no conſolation for theſe theoretic ſpeculations; and however the United might be inclined to practice upon them, yet the Britiſh depredations will forbid them—for ſubmiſſion will be an invitation to new acts of aggreſſion—he moſt ardently wiſhed the ſtate of things were otherwiſe, but expoſed to theſe inconveniences, the moſt effectual means ought to be adopted for their reſiſtance.

(To be continued.)

Tueſday, April 8.

The Speaker laid before the houſe, a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the repreſentation of the legiſlature of the ſtate of Kentucky, reſpecting the adjuſtment of a claim for the expenſe of ſundry expeditions againſt the Indians.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to fortify the city of Annapolis, are Mr. Murray, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, and Mr. Williams.

On motion made and ſeconded to agree to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report on the practicability of obtaining a ſtatement of the principles, on which the accounts of the individual ſtates with the United States have been ſettled, and a ſtatement of the ſeveral credits allowed in the ſaid ſettlement. Negatived—Yeas 39—Nays 56.

Yeas—Meſſrs. Bailey, Blount, Chriſtie, Claiborne, Dawſon, Gilbert, Gilleſpie, Glen, Gordon, Greenup, Grove, Hancock, Harriſon, Heath, Irvine, Latimer, Locke, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Moore, Neville New, Nicholas, Page, Parker, Rutherford, Scott, Smilie, Sprigg, Treadwell, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Gaaſbeck, Walker, Watts, Williams, and Winſton.

Nays—Meſſrs. Ames, Armſtrong, Baldwin, Beatty, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwalader, Clark, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Coles, Dayton, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Findley, Fitzſimmons, Forreſt, Foſter, Giles, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Holten, Hunter, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Lyman, Malbone, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Pickens, Sedgwick, Sherbourne, J. Smith, I. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Venable, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Ward, Wingate, and Winn.

A committee was appointed to ſelect ſuch of the confidential communications made by the Preſident on the 24th February laſt, as are proper to be made public.

Wedneſday, April 9.

In committee of the whole on the motion of 2d inſtant, to prohibit all commercial intercourſe between the citizens of the United States and the ſubjects of the king of Great Britain or Ireland, ſo far as the ſame ſhall reſpect articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, after ſome debate, progreſs was reported.

Mr. Heath reported a bill to amend the act intituled, "An act to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line on continental eſtabliſhment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying northweſt of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota.

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. CUSHING,

I AM a high ſon of liberty—and ſincerely wiſh the guillotine may be the portion of every one who does not think as I do. I am a true friend to the freedom of the preſs—and think the Printers ought to publiſh freely every thing offered them on the *right* ſide of public queſtions—and to be turned out of their employment if they publiſh on the *wrong* ſide.——I am conſiderably older than you are, Mr. Cuſhing, and am therefore wiſer by the experience of age; and beſides, I have more money, and have formerly been a member of the Houſe, and muſt therefore be allowed to know more about politics than you, or even than men of equal age and property with myſelf, who have been confined to the narrow walks of private life. Theſe things being conſidered, it will plainly appear, that I ought to keep an eye over the Editors of newſpapers; for if theſe ſources of information become impure, thoſe who drink of their ſtreams will be poiſoned—and if men of my importance don't give leſſons to the Printers, who will? The Printers, Mr. Cuſhing, have it in their power to do more good than any claſs of people whatever—if they would not contradict each other, they would have none to contradict them; and ſo they might make all their readers think alike, act alike—and in the courſe of time, I have no doubt, to even look alike—and if you get them all to think, act and look on the right ſide of things, what a happy people ſhould we be!

Now, Mr. Printer, you did very wrong in your laſt, (and I have heard twenty people ſay the ſame) to publiſh the pieces ſigned "An Elector" and "Eſſex"—it is your duty not to publiſh any thing for thoſe ariſtocratic dogs, who don't think as I do about certain men. Don't you ſee that they want to enſlave us all—to overſet our ſtate governments—to deſtroy the freedom of thinking, and ſpeaking our minds about public men and public meaſures? Why 'tis as plain as the noſe in your face—and if you continue to print for ſuch tyrannical lordlings, you are no better than a traitor to your country, and will deſerve to be ſent to France, to be made a head ſhorter. Indeed nothing ſaves you from preſent damnation, but the piece which followed, ſigned "A Merchant." Now there you did right, to publiſh in favor of the old Patriot of '75—only it ought to have put him up for Governor, inſtead of that crafty ariſtocrat, Judge Cuſhing, who wants to ſue all the States.

Now, Mr. Printer, if you mean to conduct a Free Preſs, which is eſſential to liberty, don't print any more for thoſe people whoſe ſentiments tend to the deſtruction of all freedom. They are rank old Tories, who wiſh to throw us into the hands of Great Britain, as they did in '75. We have now too many of her friends ſtinging us in our boſom. And mark a certain claſs, and watch them narrowly—they are the moſt dangerous—I mean ſome who are continually bluſtering in the ſtreets about the Britiſh, and pretend they would ſacrifice money, limbs and life, to revenge their inſults, and cruſh their power—when, all the time, they keep open ſhops for the ſale of Britiſh manufactures, which you know are the very ſinews of their ſtrength; and to cut which, would at once revenge their injuries, and make the haughty Briton crawl at our feet.

If you ſhould have any more electioneering or political pieces, Mr. Cuſhing, ſhow them to me, and I will tell you whether they will do to print.

An Enemy to Ariſtocrats.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thurſday, December 12.

Evening Sitting.

A great number of female citizens demand the ſpeedy trial of their incarcerated parents and relatives.

Preſident—"The welfare of the people is the ſupreme law. It is the law which dictated the arreſt of ſuſpected perſons. The convention will weigh in its wiſdom your claims. The law ſhall puniſh the guilty and abſolve the innocent.—The convention invites you to wait with confidence the deciſion of the law. You are admitted to the ſitting." Applauſe.

The Convention referred the petition to the committee of general ſafety, and ordered the Preſident's anſwer to be inſerted the bulletin.

Friday, Dec. 23.

A commiſſary of war appeared at the bar, and wiſhed to be heard, when ſome contenſion enſued.

Bourdon of Oiſe—"It is truly aſtoniſhing that you ſhould refuſe to hear a man who comes to denounce the non-execution of the laws, and to entreat the Convention to break the chains of 1000 brave Republicans, who languiſh at Mentz through the neglect of the Miniſter at War."

The Commiſſary of War being permitted to ſpeak, ſaid "When Mentz was evacuated, the Pruſſians detained 1000 Frenchmen as hoſtages, till the expenſes of the departure of our columns, and thoſe of the hoſpitals, ſhould be defrayed, and all their debts paid.

"Tired of their long and rigorous captivity, our unfortunate brothers in arms obtained leave for one of them to come to Paris, to demand the execution of the law. That citizen is arrived a month ago. He vainly ran forwards and backwards through the war offices, and to the national treaſury. The one ſent him back to the other, without coming to any point. Mean while thoſe brave Republicans are Sans Shoes, Sans Stockings, Sans Shirts, Sans Money, Sans *every thing!* They are quite naked, and many of them will periſh through the inclemency of the winter, if the Convention does not relive them."

Bourdon would not ſlip this opportunity to inveigh moſt violently againſt the Miniſter at War; and moved, that Bouchotte be ſummoned immediately to the bar, to account for the delay of releaſing thoſe hoſtages.

The Convention decreed, that the miniſter be ſummoned to the bar during the preſent ſitting.

A young maiden complained of the hard and cruel treatment which ſhe experienced on the part of her parents, for refuſing to marry a man whom ſhe does not love.—Referred to the committee of legiſlation.

The Convention paſſed a long decree, reſpecting the plan of national education.

Bouchotte, the war miniſter, appeared at the bar, and read ſeveral written documents, tending to clear his conduct with regard to the 1000 hoſtages ſtill detained at Mentz. He proved, that ever ſince the end of laſt Auguſt, he gave orders to pay the enemy the ſums ſtipulated for the enfranchiſement of thoſe hoſtages, and that he had ſince ſent conſiderable ſums for their ſupport.

Bourdon of Oiſe obſerved, that thoſe ſums ought to have been ſent ſix months ago. He read a letter ſigned Brunſwick, granting permiſſion to let paſs the ſum of 20,000 crowns, expended by the priſoners at Mentz.

Referred to the committee of public welfare.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

Lecointre of Verſailles—"About the latter end of October, we received ſeveral denunciations againſt an armed force, calling itſelf revolutionary, commanded by Turlen, Aid-du-camp to General Henriot.

The commonalties of Thieux, Jully, and others of the diſtrict of Meaux, have been the victims of its robberies. At Corbeil the ſame infamous tranſactions have taken place, and the particulars attending them are ſo attrocious as to make one ſhrink back with horror.

"On the 30th of November, a detachment of that armed force, forming a kind of van-guard, all armed with hangers, and girded with piſtols, entered at ten o'clock at night the dwelling of Citizen Gilbon, the father of a family of eleven children—an old man, paſt 75 years of age, and a farmer at Tigery, near Corbeil, who keeps three ploughs. Having entered the kitchen, the chief of the horde gave orders to a piquet of 50 men, forming the corps of reſerve, to remain without doors, to guard the houſe and waggon which followed them.

"He aſked what was the name of the citizens preſent, and who was the maſter? Being anſwered that the latter was in bed, he went there, forced him to put on his cloaths, and demanded that all the arms be delivered up to him. The wife of Gilbon delivered a hunting-piece, the only article of fire-arms which the houſe contained; then the whole horde ſeized the body of old Gilbon, dragged him into an adjacent room, ſtruck, bound and handcuffeded him with his hands behind his back, tied them down to his feet, and covered his head with a ſack. The wife and ten ſervants, two of whom were females, all ſhared the ſame fate. Then thoſe ruffians demanded of Gilbon the keys of his drawers and cheſt, "to verify," ſaid they, "if they could not find ſome fleurs de-lys, or ſome other articles contrary to law."

"Gilbon promiſed obedience if they would untie his hands. They refuſed, ſearched and wreſted from him his keys. No ſooner were the doors opened, than the ruffians ſeized and carried off 26 covers, a ſoup baſon, 3 ſoup and ragoo ſpoons, and 3 goblets, marked Louis Gilbon, 2 ſnuff boxes, 40 counters, and 2 watches, all made of ſilver; another watch in a gold caſe, and various other effects, eſpecially a gold croſs and a ſilver key chain which the wife of Gilbon was then wearing: They tore the croſs from her neck, ſaying they would take a proces verbal of it as ſoon as they ſhould be quiet and eaſy at Melun, and that thoſe effects were to be carried to the waggon which remained before the door with the eſcort.

"They then aſked Gilbon, where was his coined ſpecie? "If thou doſt not de-

clare it," ſaid one of them, "the guillotine is at the door—I will be thy executioner." Gilbon prayed to be untied, that he might point it out. They carried him off a ſecond time into his kitchen, where they ſaid to him, "we will make thee ſing."—They left the reſt bound down in the hall, dragged old Gilbon cloſe to the fire, and applied his naked foot ſoles to the burning coals!—He uttered a dreadful ſcream; terror and conſternation ſeized the whole houſe; the ruffians retired, breaking a cheſt pointed out to them, in which they found and carried off 72 livres in ſpecie, and between 5 and 600 livres more, in aſſignats, which he had juſt received as the price of his corn in requiſition, which he ſends every day to Corbeil, to ſupply Paris.

"Theſe monſters, not contented with their booty, broke the cellar doors, let off a caſk full of vinegar, and took the ſupper and the wine of the family; and at midnight, ſatiated with cruelty, and inebriated with wine, they retired, leaving the whole family in the ropes and manacles with which they had bound them.

"A proceſs verbal, taken by the juſtice of peace of the canton, accompanied by the municipal officers of Tigery, and by the ſurgeon of Corbeil, who had been called to dreſs the wounds and contuſions of Gilbon & his people, prove the authenticity of the facts of which I have juſt given a feeble ſketch.

"I muſt inform you, citizens, that ſuch is the ſtupor of the country people, that the unfortunate who ſuffer torments of this kind, durſt not complain, deeming themſelves but too fortunate to have eſcaped death.

"All that bears the name of armed force, now inſpires them with the utmoſt terror; and your ears would not even now be ſtruck with this atrocious narrative if Gilbon's ſon, who is my farmer, had not had an opportunity to come to me reſpecting ſome other buſineſs."

Andre Dumont, repreſentative at Abbeville, wrote from that place December 10, that he left Amiens, after having thrown into priſon the agents of the rebels. He further ſtated, that he came to Abbeville to celebrate a fete to Reaſon, which was ſolemnized upon a mountain; a prieſt, releaſed from priſon, was there married to the widow of a ſoldier, in the preſence of 7000 perſons. He burnt all the ſaints, ſaw the goddeſs of liberty ſeated upon a palanquin, and heard a civic ſermon preached, which terminated with the oaths taken by the people to exterminate the tyrants, and a ſalute of the artillery.—He added that Amiens was perfectly regenerated, and that he had baniſhed all the foreigners, and the agents of La Vendee.

UNITED STATES.

CARLISLE, (Penn.) April 2.

A correſpondent wiſhes to inform the gentlemen of Philadelphia who have been ſpeculating in *New Found Lands* in the Counties of Cumberland and Miffin, that owing to the careleſſneſs of ſome hunters not putting out their fires, the mountains were ſet on fire, and conſiderable damage ſuſtained in the timber and *ſtones*—the land remains unhurt, being *too deep* under the ſtones to receive *any injury*.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.

The lateſt intelligence from the army is by letters dated Cincinnati, March 6th. The Indian flag, Whiteeyes, &c. had given reaſon to expect 30 chiefs to treat, with all the priſoners amongſt them, to be with General Wayne by the 14th of February. The General in order to give them a good impreſſion of our force, was at the expence of bringing the Cavalry from Kentucky, where they were wintering. But no Indians had appeared. It is moſt probable the Britiſh diſcovering their intention, have had a talk, and have removed their diſſatisfaction, and encouraged them to continue war. This would ſeem to be confirmed by the accounts via New-York. Enſign Bradſhaw and lieutenant Huſton had fallen in a duel. They fought with rifled barrel piſtols, at 10 paces diſtance. Both fell at the ſame inſtant. Bradſhaw ſhot through the breaſt; Huſton in the ſide. The former expired after a few convulſions; the latter languiſhed two days. The cauſe of the difference, ſome trifling miſunderſtanding, and altercation of words.

General Wayne had prepared to march to Au-Glaize river, where there were ſaid to be 200 Indians collected. The Miami towns were deſerted, ſo that it was unneceſſary to purſue the ſame route which General St. Clair had intended.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 12.

By Capt. Drinkwater from Portland, diſtrict of Maine, we learn that a veſſel arrived there the laſt day of March, on board of which were 60 American ſeamen, who had been captured in the Weſt Indies.

The number of American captures in the Weſt Indies has been gradually encreaſing in the Newſpaper accounts till it now amounts, according to an eſtimate publiſhed tn a Charleſton paper, "to not leſs than ſix hundred ſail."

It has been publiſhed that the *Ambuſcade* French Frigate, had captured and carried into Norfolk, the Britiſh Frigate *Huſſar*, on Thurſday the 3d inſt. The Virginia Chronicle, of Saturday the 5th, contains no account of this affair.

The ſhip Charleſton, Capt. Garman, ſails for Charleſton to-morrow morning. On board this veſſel are ſhipped 28 pieces of heavy braſs howitzers, and braſs and iron cannon, with their carriages, &c. alſo a large quantity of cannon ball, &c. belonging to the magazines of the United States, and ſent to Charleſton for the defence of that harbour.

A ſenſible Quaker in London, hearing many complain of the length of the late American war, and ſay it was nurſed and ſpun out for the emolument of Generals, Admirals, Commanders and Contractors, replied he could promiſe a plan to have all wars brought to a ſpeedy concluſion. It was to allow all officers by ſea and land full pay in time of peace—and only half pay whilſt a war laſted.

Extract of a letter dated St. Croix, the 1ſt March to a merchant in this city.

"We are this day relieved from our apprehenſions of a war between Britain and America, in conſequence of the late inſtructions from the court of London, to reſpect neutral bottoms, and to make reſtitution for all neutral captures, except ſuch as the univerſal law of nations proſcribe, to wit—A neutral attempting to introduce ſupplies in the moment of invaſion, &c. &c. This is joyful tidings for thoſe who do not come within the letter of that article—and *our people* begin to believe there is no latitude."

Senate of Pennſylvania.

Yeſterday the Comptroller-General of the Commonwealth attended in the Senate chamber, to hear the deciſion of that houſe in regard to his trial, when the Speaker, agreeable to reſolution, informed Mr. Nicholſon, that the Senate had not found him guilty of all or any of the articles of impeachment exhibited againſt him by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and that therefore he was now diſcharged. Shortly after Mr. Nicholſon waited on the Governor and gave in his reſignation, which was accepted.

The office which this gentleman has filled exactly 14 years ending with this day, is conſequently vacant.

A writer in the New-York Diary of Thurſday laſt, ſpeaking of "the meaſures which the exigency of public affairs demands," ſays—Amongſt the foremoſt of which, is immediately to convene a *Meeting* of our Fellow Citizens; in order to expreſs our entire concurrence in the motion made by Mr. Dayton in Congreſs, for *The Sequeſtration of Britiſh Debts.*

'Tis idle and ridiculous to talk of honor and generoſity to a gang of thieves and plunderers. The diſcharge of one blunderbuſs loaded with ſlugs, will do more execution, and ſtrike more terror into the hearts of the banditti, than the parade of a hundred ſwords, regularly meaſured with paces and diſtances marked out in due form. The Mortar is already elevated and pointed—To elude the Bomb is impoſſible—but to make effectual it ſhould be vertical—not a ſecond counted betwixt the flaſh and the exploſion—there is not a moment to be loſt—put the match to the touch-hole—the glorious effect is certain—the golden opportunity loſt will be irrecoverable.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

The following perſons we underſtand were laſt night nominated by the Democratic Society as candidates at the enſuing election.

For Senators.

Thomas Thomas, David Gelſton.

Aſſemblymen.

Samuel Oſgood, Wm. Denning,
E. Stevens, Jno. Campbell,
Jno. Broome, Thos. Farmer,
Peter R. Livingſton.

THE TIMES, No. III.

A Guillotine! a guillotine in America! What, this terrible inſtrument of death, that chops off heads, as a butcher's cleaver ſevers the joints of a quarter of lamb! Bleſs our hearts and ſouls! Let us go to town and ſee the engine of the King of Terrors, that mows down ariſtocrats in France like noiſome weeds!

Well, what is a guillotine? Why, a machine as ſimple as a turner's lathe, or a black-ſmith's viſe. It is not half ſo great a curioſity as Kingſley's *brick-mill*, or the new machine for clearing wheat; and the machines uſed in the cotton manufactures, are infinitely more ingenious works, and as much greater curioſities, than the guillotine, as a ſhip is greater than an Indian canoe!

Yet all the world muſt go to ſee the guillotine: I am glad for the ſake of citizen Baker; but tell me, gentle readers, why *civilized* man delights to hear of blood and ſlaughter, and to ſee even the inſtrument of the horrid buſineſs?

Is man a tyger, a ſavage, reſtrained only by laws and a little education; but let looſe from theſe, delighting in war, in death & all the horrid deeds of ſavage ferocity. Say, ye caſuiſts, what is *man*, this nobleſt work of God, when honeſt; but inflamed by paſſion, what is he but a beaſt of prey? A more ingenious animal indeed; for the beaſt has the teeth, the horns, and the poiſonous ſting that nature gave him to deſtroy his adverſary; but man has improved upon the works of nature and *invented* numberleſs weapons of deſtruction. One part of men are forging bloody inſtrument, to ſlay another part, and a third, more fortunate perhaps, amuſe themſelves with ſtaring at the horrid ſpectacle.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American veſſel, to his owners in this place, dated Falmouth, Jan. 8, 1794.

"A report is current here, and generally believed, that immediately after the meeting of parliament, Great Britain will declare war againſt America. In conſequence of the inſtructions iſſued on the 6th November, upwards of 300 privateers have been fitted out, from the different ports of this kingdom; one of which ſent in here, a few days ago, the ſhip Active, of Philadelphia, with a cargo valued at 50,000l. She is condemned & to be ſold for the benefit of the captors. A war between America and England appears certain—it is the common topic, & expected by every body. By the king's proclamation we are liable to ſeizure—but as we have put in here in diſtreſs, I preſume the rigor of the law will not be enforced.

"This day ſailed from here, a large fleet, under convoy, for the Baltic.. A Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, with 500,000 dollars on board, is now lying here: it is part of the caſh intended for government, on account of the Nootka-Sound buſineſs."

IMPROMPTU ON PEACE.

Come ſacred peace—from Heaven deſcend,
True ſource of bliſs—and Freedom's friend;
Let Gallia ſee thy ſmiling form,
Aſſuage her woes—allay the ſtorm;
And Liberty in thy bright car—
Riſe o'er the ravages of war.
Let Albion, with the powers combin'd,
Re-ſheathe the ſword—and bleſs mankind.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Betſey, Betterton, N. Orleans 30

CLEARED.

Brig Fox, Miller, New York
Sloop Betſey, Floyd, Cherry Stone

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholeſale, at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 12. tuth&s6w

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

Pleaſe to give the following Extract a place in your paper, and thereby oblige

A CUSTOMER.

EXTRACT.

FROM all th' unſettled humours of the land,
Sedition forms her motley daring band;
With graceleſs front, and ſenſeleſs ſtunning noiſe,
They ſtrive to drown their country's *peaceful* voice;
Though widows weep, and orphan children ſtarve,
Through blood, to place and wealth, their way they'd carve.—
The *proud inferior*—levelling's his part,
However maſk'd, a tyrant in his heart;
The *deſperate*, whoſe ebbing caſh runs low,
From privateering truſts to ſee it flow;
Who *pants for fame*, with fond conceit elate
Dreams of each rogue, who roſe to rule a ſtate;
The *mob-led patriot*, idol of a day,
The goods of peace would ſell for one huzza;
The *private ſcoundrel*, full of public zeal,
Thinks none ſo fit to guide the commonweal;
Diſappointed ſtateſmen, join in the cry,
And credit give to ev'ry NEWS-made lie;
E'en *canting bigots* join th' atheiſt hordes,
And thirſt, with blood, to ſtain their murd'ring ſwords.
Thus motley, claſhing intereſts combine,
Which no good cauſe could e'er unite & join;
Thus anarchy to government pretends,
And freedom's parricides are deem'd her friends.
Such friends as brought proud Athens to the ground,
As Rome once nurs'd, Columbia now has found.—
The fruitful bough, that breaks beneath it's weight;
The crouded ſail, that ſinks the golden freight;
The blood too rich, that burſts the turgid vein;
The high ſwoln ſtream, that drowns the fertile plain;
To theſe as mirrors freedom may reſort,
And ſee her wanton, ſenſeleſs, cruel ſport:
In theſe the mock-patriot's clearly to be ſeen,
And all the miſchiefs of the frantic ſcene.—
O liberty! the luſt thy charms inſpire,
Deſtroys thyſelf, and ſets the world on fire.
Chaſte liberty, may God protect and bleſs,
And damn the proſtitute that apes her dreſs!

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 12.
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called

MACBETH.

With the Original Muſic and Accompaniments by M. Locke.

The Vocal parts by Meſſrs. Marſhall, Darley, jun. Lee, Baſon, Rowſon, Mrs. Marſhall. Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch, Miſs Willems, Miſs Rowſon, and Miſs. Broadhurſt.

With new Scenery, deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Miſs in her Teens,

OR THE

Medley of Lovers.

Captain Loveit, Mr. Green
Treble, with a ſong in character, Mr. Marſhall
Captain Flaſh, Mr. Chalmers
Puff, Mr. Morris
Jaſper, Mr. Francis
Tag, Mrs. Rowſon
Miſs Biddy Bellair, Mrs. Marſhall

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

*** As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

The Doors will be opened at half after 5 and the performances begin at half after 6 o'clock preciſely.

44

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

The		containing	acres
Southwest quar. of	Township	No. 2,	9,424
Northwest do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeast do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southwest do.	do.	7,	9000
Southwest do.	do.	8,	3,[illegible]
Northwest do.	do.	8,	6,[illegible]
Southeast do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeast do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northwest do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

Henry Rape v. Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither } State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,

Historical Collections:

CONSISTING OF
STATE PAPERS,
And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME, The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaia Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fredrick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F. X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.

April 4. mw&fgw

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

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IMPORTED
From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
and now for sale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-street,*
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of essays
King of Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Phillips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Berington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
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Lee's botany,
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Leake on diseases of women
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Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
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Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, *south Front street,*
HATH FOR SALE,
94 *Barrels*
New England Beef,
29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather shoes
642 bushels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent corton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allspice
100 cases of the best Holland gin.
April 1. *eod2w

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.
NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.
March 8. smw4w

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon the first of May,
The noted Estate, called
Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.
Philad. March 26 mw&s1m

The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Lately Published.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobson,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Foresters, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&fgw

The annual election
FOR
Directors and a Treasurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary
April 7. m&w t 5th May.

George Bringhurst,
COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

Just Published,

In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Second Street,*
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.
To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.
Corrected and Enlarged.
By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN,
D. D.
Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem asferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. endtw&s&tf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&sf

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